

**Appendix Table 1. 2000 Census Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) and Block Group Dataset (BGD) variables used for post-stratification of the NCS-A household and school samples**

- I. Household composition
  - Number of children ages 0-12 in the household
  - Number of adolescents ages 13-17 in the household
  - Number of adults ages 18-29 in the household
  - Number of adults ages 30+ in the household
- II. Respondent socio-demographic characteristics
  - Age
  - Sex
  - Race-ethnicity
  - Citizenship-Nativity<sup>a</sup>
  - Family income
- III. Block Group characteristics
  - Census Division
  - Urbanicity<sup>a</sup>
  - Education distribution
  - Race-ethnicity distribution<sup>b</sup>
  - Household income distribution
  - Housing density (people per square mile)<sup>b</sup>

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<sup>a</sup>Coded in more detail in the school sample than the household sample because of the smaller size of the household sample.

<sup>b</sup>Included only in the school sample because of the smaller size of the household sample.

**Appendix Table 2. Un-weighted and weighted distributions of selected NCS-A post-stratification variables in the NCS-A school sample (n = 9,244)**

	Un-weighted (U)		Weighted with final post-stratification weights (F)		Coefficients <sup>a</sup>	F/U <sup>b</sup>
	%	(se)	%	(se)	B	
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	49.0	(0.6)	51.2	(1.1)	0.11	1.05
Female	51.0	(0.6)	48.8	(1.1)	0.00	0.96
<b>Age</b>						
13	21.8	(1.9)	20.7	(2.3)	1.20	0.95
14	20.8	(0.9)	20.9	(1.0)	0.54	1.01
15	18.5	(0.8)	20.2	(1.3)	0.10	1.09
16	19.5	(0.9)	19.5	(1.2)	-0.01	1.00
17	19.5	(1.2)	18.8	(1.1)	0.00	0.96
<b>Race/ Ethnicity</b>						
Non-Hispanic White	55.5	(1.6)	65.6	(2.0)	0.00	1.18
Non-Hispanic Black	19.5	(1.3)	15.1	(1.2)	-0.47	0.77
Hispanic	19.0	(1.1)	14.4	(1.3)	-0.81	0.76
Non-Hispanic Other Race	6.0	(0.4)	5.0	(0.7)	-0.65	0.83
<b>Family income (BG)</b>						
Low	24.6	(1.2)	22.5	(1.7)	0.56	0.91
Low-average	22.9	(0.9)	23.6	(1.2)	0.31	1.03
High-average	26.1	(0.9)	25.5	(1.8)	0.20	0.98
High	26.3	(1.3)	28.3	(2.2)	0.00	1.07
<b>Urbanicity<sup>c</sup></b>						
Large-mid metro	31.2	(3.0)	37.2	(4.1)	1.67	1.19
Urban fringes	37.3	(2.3)	46.4	(3.6)	1.44	1.24
Large-small town	13.3	(1.9)	8.5	(2.2)	0.34	0.64
Rural	18.2	(2.4)	7.8	(1.6)	0.00	0.43
<b>Education climate index (QED)<sup>d</sup></b>						
Low	22.4	(2.1)	19.0	(3.7)	-0.30	0.85
Low-average	38.4	(2.3)	35.5	(3.5)	-0.07	0.92
High-average	28.6	(2.4)	32.9	(3.6)	0.15	1.15
High	10.6	(1.8)	12.6	(2.4)	0.00	1.19

<sup>a</sup>Coefficients are from the exponential log-linear raking model

<sup>b</sup>The ratio of the un-weighted value to the value in the final weight

<sup>c</sup>Unlike the county-level urbanicity categories used in the household sample, the urbanicity categories in the school sample were taken from the QED dataset and concern the city-town in which the school is located rather than the country. The “Large-Mid Metro” category includes schools in central cities of a CMSA or MSA. The “Urban Fringe” category includes schools in incorporated cities or towns within a CMSA or MSA. The “Large-small town” category includes schools in incorporated cities or towns that are not in a CMSA or MSA. The “Rural” category, finally, includes schools in rural areas using the Census Bureau definition. Note that rural areas can be either inside or outside a CMSA or MSA.

<sup>d</sup>An index from the QED database of all schools in the US that measures the socio-economic status of residents of the zip code of the school based on 2000 Census data. Education of adult zip code residents is given twice as much weight as income and occupation in the index in order to emphasize the educational aspect of social status in the index. The index was divided into the four categories used in the QED database for purposes of our post-stratification of the NCS-A school sample data.